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The Middlebury Campus

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VOL. VIII JULY, 1912 No. 5

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1800

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE OF VERMONT

Equidistant from the Nothern and Southern Boundaries. Half way between Vermont's largest cities. On New York Central Lines (Rutland Railroad). Four through trains daily each way beween New York and Boston and Montreal. Fare (mileage) from New York, $5.34; from Boston, $4.00.

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ELECTIVE GROUPS Middlebury College offers to every student the personal advice and assistance of some member of the Faculty in laying out a practical course of study. Groups of studies have been formed for the benefit of students who have in mind a particular occupation. In connection with these groups, a member of the Faculty is appointed by the President to act as an adviser to students wishing to specialize in that group. The subjects in which groups have been formed are Agriculture, Business, Education Engineering, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Mineral Industry, and Theology.

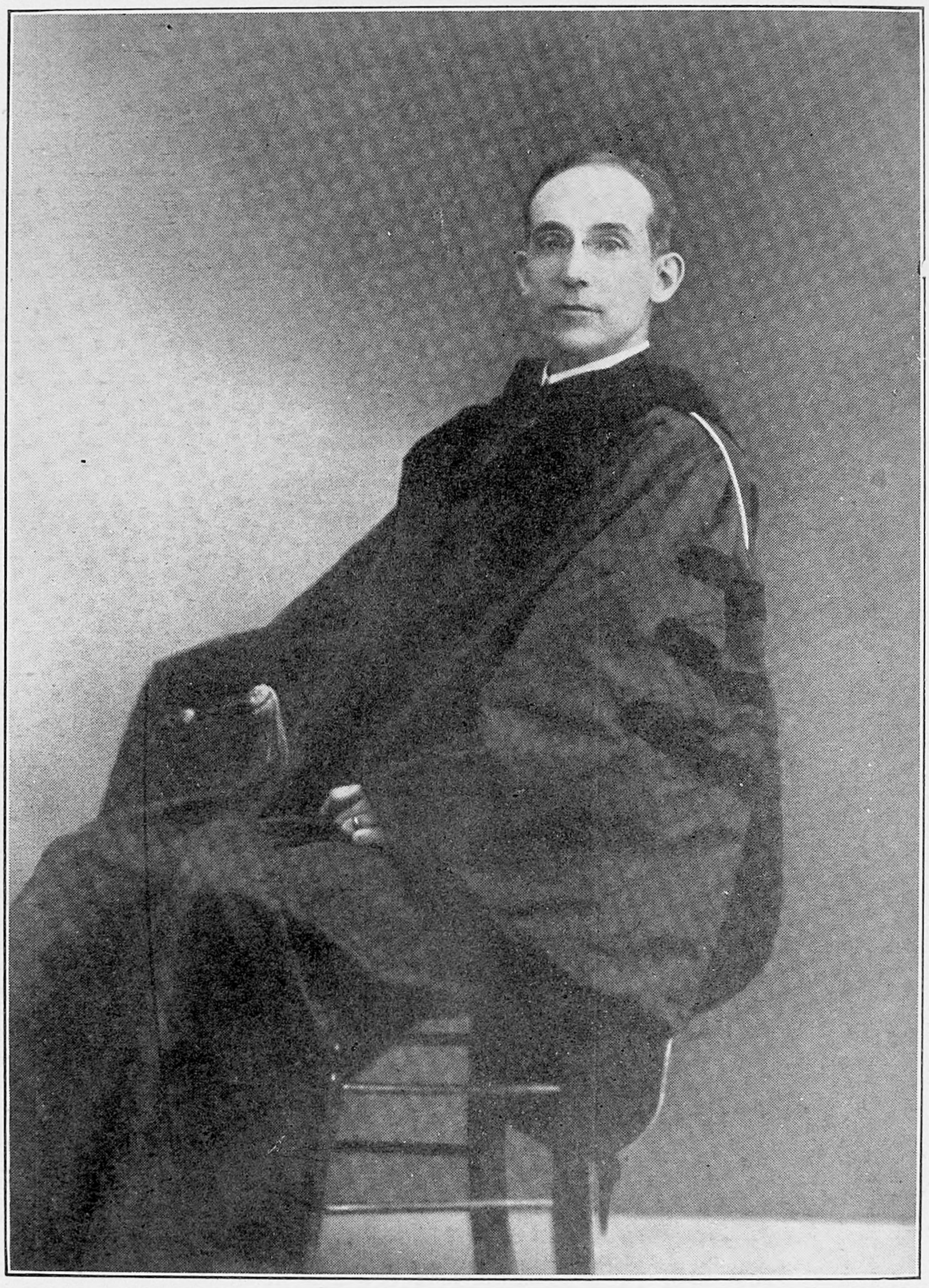
NEW OPPORTUNITIES The physical education of every student has been provided for through the work of two competent physical directors. New departments of instruction have been added this year in Engineering, Home Economics, Pomology, and Physical Education and Art, with 17 subjects of study.

		Faculty	Students	Income
GROWTH	1905	9	118	25,914
	1906	10	136	28,496
	1907	11	156	28,490
	1908	11	178	29,299
	1909	13	202	36,072
	1910	19	226	54,781
	1911	20	276	59,113
	1912	26	305	69,498

FURTHER INFORMATION. Inquiries may be addressed to

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.



PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS.

THE REALITY OF GOD.

[Baccalaureate Sermon, 112th Commencement, President John M. Thomas.]

"AND God said moreover unto Moses, Jehovah, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me unto you; this is my name forever, and this is my memorial unto all generations."—Exodus 3:15.

The God of Israel was a God of their fathers. He had brought them out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. His mighty wrath had quivered in the accents of Deborah, and sent the hosts of Sisera scurrying before his storm. At the call of Saul and of David He marched from Teman, and his holy ones from Mount Paran; His glory covered the heavens, and the burning coals went forth at his feet. By His power prophets spoke in words not their own, in tones that impinged on frightened hearts like the very thunder, and by His spirit psalmists sang of his tenderness in the music of the running brooks, and with the light touch of the sun on an autumn pasture. God? Believe in God? Why their life was full of God; not in the meaningless sense that they saw Him equally everywhere and always, but in the very definite sense that in every crisis worthy of Him they heard the coming of His chariot, the voice of His power. They lived their ways into divine reality, just as their children lived their way into their mother tongue. Faith in the Almighty became part of their soul, as inevitable as pride in the city of David and joy in the yearly sacrifice. Belief in God was a national, a racial, institution; it was surely made such by the devoutness of their life by the fidelity of their obedience to things unseen.

We are interested in these Hebrews only because they blazed the trail which we must follow if we would come into the knowledge of God. We too must live our way up into the confidence in the divine reality, as we live our way into our mother's speech. Our hope is in our father's God, the actual spirit who has realized Himself in the honorable deeds of pure-souled men and women of

our own blood and kin. Not in the petty questions which men try, not from the laboratories of scientists, nor the studies of savants, is there hope of a new birth of faith, either for the masses or for man. There must men arise who can catch the spirit of heroic obedience to God's living words, the spirit that lived in the best of the sainted dead. In days gone by there were sons of soldiers who took the sword at the hand of their dying sires and wielded it for two; likewise there must boys grow up who will claim for themselves all their father's hatred of injustice and hypocrisy, all their father's honor of holy right and truth. Such sons of such fathers will believe in God. They will believe as naturally, and in the same manner, as the men of Israel believed in the God of Abraham.

If I were asked who had appointed me to declare unto you sin, and righteousness, and judgment to come, I would answer, precisely as did Moses with equal certitude, the God of my fathers and of your fathers hath sent me unto you. Something was working at the lives of those we have honored and loved, whom perhaps we have lost awhile, which was real, very real and very earnest. Not that I must believe all that they believed. In their honor I cherish liberty, as they cherished it. The thought is not that what they believed must be true, since they were good men, but rather that the spiritual experience through which they passed was a real experience, and can be duplicated. They knew the hold of right against temptation, and I can know it, too. They knew the possibility of rising above this troubled world into regions of eternal calm, and my soul has that capacity also.

Religion is just the capacity of the farther reaches of the human spirit, the ability to rise above earth's clouds and dirt and live as free souls in God's clear air. It is a faculty, an art, a mode of life, an achievement of the heart. We attain it, just as we attain all other intellectual and spiritual abilities, by living in the company of those who have attained it before us. It no more comes to each man by himself apart than his language comes to him in isolation, or than he can be taught the delights of music, as that art has come to be, without benefit from the gifted souls in whose souls were born its great creations. You must live in the atmosphere of the soul life you desire, steep yourself in it day after day. You must take in all possible thought of its

masters; live their struggles through in imagination at their side; make their achievements your own. You must go out into the world in their spirit; meet your tasks as they met theirs; and then you will say that the God of your fathers is your God—though perchance, my friend, as the Hebrew emancipator learned of God as Isaac and Jacob did not dream, so you may see a brighter light even than the fair dawnings of the past.

Therefore, if any doubt, I would say the matter is not a problem of the study; it is the trial of the mettle of your life. We do not believe because we do not live. We are not sure, as was Moses, of the great I AM, because we are not engaged like Moses in the emancipation of a race. Abraham Lincoln, on this common American soil, proved that a man could not do Moses' sort of work without arriving eventually at Moses' sort of faith, even though at the beginning he was not much predisposed to it. Our real faith, our creed as God sees it, is the testament of our daily deeds. If our hearts were all for a cause, if the pitiable needs of the boys in our upland valleys who have not one decent chance at large and worthy life so weighed on our hearts that from the mountains yonder we could not restrain feelings like those of the Master over Jerusalem, then we also could defy Pharisees and lift men to a revolution in behalf of holy right.

There is no need of the present day which equals the need of positive, well-grounded conviction in the reality and might of God. The spiritual life of our churches goes halting because of the lack of it, and the morals of the time are disheartening because so little vital faith rises to their rebuke. If we really believed the things that are written in our creeds, its articles on sin, on heaven, and on eternal punishment, we couldn't play with life as we do. My brothers, they are more nearly true than perhaps you think. The world isn't a doll's nursery, and the men who have written a serious creed have come nearest the truth. A little doctrine, more or less, is not such a serious affair, but grip on things as they are in matters which have to do with the spirits of men is of prime importance. We need just now belief in the great God of reality, the spiritual power that reaches every moment down into these lives of ours that curses them if we are false. You have known men who by the might of their faith in the eventual goodness and justice of God have shown forth magnificent manhood to the world. You have

seen before your eyes the effect of their faith in their devotion to duty, their loyalty to honor, their unyielding grip on the principles that keep men brave and clean. You have believed in them; then believe also in the God who made them what they were. The God of your fathers, the God of the strong, clean men you have honored and admired, summons you to catch the fire that burned within them for the building of a better world and the bringing of all men to the nobility and largeness of life which the heroes of achievement in the past have demonstrated as the proper life of all men.

God is not the God of dead philosophies, but of living men. The men who have lived by him declare His reality beyond the shadow of a question.

"Thy voice is on the rolling air;
I hear thee where the waters run;
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair."

But, Oh for words of equal measure to interpret his voice in the mighty deeds of men who have made the world, to declare his goings in the souls of the vast multitude of brave spirits who have fought their fight and kept the faith. All history is the inspired book of God. Every human achievement is his word. Think of the progress of humanity from savagery to now, the creations of beauty and of thought. Resistlessly truth has risen above error, cruelty has given away before mercy, and oppression has yielded to justice. Throb! throb! throb! the heart of the all-beneficent has pulsed its healthful life into the spirit of the world. We look back, not upon a few patriarchs but upon the rise of humanity, and from that rise we hear the resistless call to faith. The accomplishment of God's work is the indubitable testimony of the reality of God.

Members of the graduation class: Three days more and you will enter the succession of those who for one hundred and twelve years have gone forth from the halls of Middlebury college. It is not as though you were the first to leave our alma mater. There have preceded you those who have lived lives of notable usefulness and power. The world has felt the worth of their spirit and has been ennobled and enriched by their toil. You are summoned, not merely to be worthy of them and to

honor the name they have made for you as graduates of this college, but to live by the faith their lives have demonstrated, and in that faith to achieve your share in the new victories with which God shall bless the world. You have not to prove that Middlebury men can stand strong against the world's evil and for God's right. That has been proved sufficiently. It is for you, on the basis of that demonstration, to give new application to the spirit of achievement that has always characterized the men of our college. Their lives have proved the reality of God, the justice of his commandments, and the wisdom of his law. Build on the foundation they have laid. You have a right to assume the truth of the principles which have made them men of worth. Steep yourselves in the spirit of the men who have believed great truths and accomplished great deeds. As you do not doubt the worth of the fathers, do not doubt the God by whom they achieved their worth.

You will be the last class to have had the influence throughout your course of the man who appreciated perhaps with keener justice than any of us the value of Middlebury's inheritance in the past. No man knew that past better than he; no man gloried in it more. His blessing is upon you all this day, the blessing of a prince of men in sterling honor and manhood worth, in scorn of all hypocrisy and sham, in the gentleness and patience of never failing hope. I charge you to be what Walter E. Howard hoped for you, what he worked to the last atom of his strength to help you to be. May his God be with you, and help you to love the college as he loved her, and to be worthy of the honor that will ever rest upon you as his last senior class.

DEDICATION OF THE MCCULLOUGH GYMNASIUM.

THE McCullough gymnasium was dedicated Tuesday morniug, June 18. The exercises were held in the large auditorium of the building. President John M. Thomas presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes of Philadelphia, who graduated from Middlebury in the class of 1862. The presentation was made on behalf of ex-Gov. John G. McCullough, who was unable to be present, by ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, who received his degree in 1846. Ex-

Governor Stewart was followed by Professor Brainerd Kellogg of the class of 1858 of Morristown, N. J., who accepted the building as a part of the college equipment and gave the dedicatory address.

Dr. Kellogg spoke as follows :

Governor Stewart, upon myself, as one of the senior members of the Corporation — *quorum magna pars fuisti* — there devolves the pleasant duty of receiving from you and of turning over to the College as its permanent possession, this beautiful marble edifice. But for General McCullough, for whom you have spoken, it is perhaps open to question whether this structure could or would have been built. It was his generous gift—a half of what was needed—that inflamed the zeal of the alumni and friends of the institution, and turned the wavering scale in its favor. The building, then, is fitly named ; it is, and forever will remain, the McCullough gymnasium.

In behalf of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, whose representative for the moment only I am, I receive this gymnasium, which you have so gracefully presented ; and through you beg the General to accept in turn the sincere and lasting gratitude of the trustees and graduates, as well as that of the students now here and of those who, in never-ending procession, are yet to wend their way here.

And now, my dear Sir, may I read, as an attempt at a dedicatory address, what further I have to say on this happy occasion ?

Mr. President and Fellows of Middlebury College and Ladies and Gentlemen : We are composite beings ; each of us a unit, but a unit composed of two—a body and a mind. And strange as at first blush it may seem, these two are utterly dissimilar. Not a single quality belonging to either can in strict literalness be said to belong to the other also. Is motion or weight or vision or strength or place an attribute of the body ? Only as its name becomes a metaphor can the quality then named be called an attribute of the mind. And yet there is, and so far as we know there can be, no living human creature not made up of these contrary—I had almost said contradictory—halves, opposed in substance and in nature, but harmonious in function, mutually dependent, working in unison, each supplying what the other lacks, and forming with it one independent whole.

So far as ascertained, these halves are not synchronous in origin. In manifestation, at least, and presumably in existence, the body of the fetus antedates its mind. And after birth it is the body of the child that is regarded as of prime consequence, and long receives not alone the first but the only care and training. In this respect, too, the child is a type of the race to which he belongs—a type, indeed, of the whole animal kingdom to which he belongs. For, in the great process of evolution, it is to the development of body that Nature has given prior and primary consideration. So long and so persistently was Nature's attention, and even our own, focussed upon this that when, in the progress of the ages, we began to think of that other half of us, the mind, we could find no words to express our thought whose *root* meanings were not already monopolized by the body. We had to borrow terms saturated with material significations; and, on the basis of *fancied* resemblances between mental and bodily characteristics, bring these words over from the visible and tangible world of matter, and apply them, emptied as far as possible of their material contents, to the invisible and intangible world of mind. And so our language, as some one has well remarked, is now largely a dictionary of worn and faded metaphors.

But I hasten to say that, while Nature was thus working for the development of the human body, she was not working for it apart from its union with the mind. True, as Drummond tells us, she was slowly evolving the clumsy animal paw into that most dextrous of instruments, the human hand; she was matching and mating the thumb to each of the fingers, so that in reality the hand is eight fingered instead of four; she was covering these fingers and the palm with a nerveless and veinless cuticle, so delicate in its roughness that the hand is now used—and used only when free from callous and frictional heat—to polish the lenses of the telescope; she was linking this hand to a fore-arm that, turning ulna upon radius, and these upon the humerus, and this through the universal shoulder joint upon the trunk, enables it to reach out to and touch upon all sides and clasp and hold and manipulate every object it seizes. Nature's exquisite skill could go no further—the absolute perfection of the hand was reached.

But, but, all this while Nature was engaged upon a much higher task. She was patiently enlarging the dimensions of the human brain. She was increasing its superficial area, and laying

over it all, even in its clefts, a thin cortex of grey matter. She was planting this surface with nucleii of nerve cells, and establishing lines of communication between them. Above all else in significance—and the disclosure of this fact is John Fiske's great contribution to our knowledge of evolution—she was gradually lengthening the term of the child's dependence upon the ministering care of parents. Why, why, was she doing all this, and just this? Let me try to answer the question.

Speaking broadly, it was to give ample time and scope for the brain to develop in all its functions before the child should start out and set up for himself in the world. Speaking specifically, it was to store his mind with needed knowledge; to tighten the grip of memory upon this, and render it instantly available; to enable him to utilize the accumulations of heredity; to sharpen his powers of observation, ingrain in him habits of investigation, and teach him to infer correctly the causes and the effects of what he saw; it was to enthrone reason above the rabble of primeval instincts; to quicken the flights of fancy, call into vigorous play the architechtonic imagination, and develop the æsthetic, the ethical, and the spiritual nature; it was to put the discipline and the direction of self into the hands of the lordly will; and in a lower sense to enable him to devise machinery to do necessary work too intricate for even the ingenious hand, and to lasso and tame to his service the forces of Nature too mighty for the unaided human body. In a word, it was to give reason supreme control over what Arnold Bennett calls the "human machine," and the power to adapt it to, or to master and mold, its environment. Only when this is completely done will the dual man, peerless among animals, be most like his Maker in mental image.

It is by using the bodily organs and the mental faculties that they develop; only by their exercise do they grow. The innate fondness of the child for play secures his *early* physical growth; only when as a youth he begins to prepare for the exacting duties of approaching manhood is his bodily development liable to neglect and even to arrest. It is to *continue* its development, *pari passu* with the students' growth of mind, that this gymnasium stands here to-day equipped for service.

It is within the memory of some of us that the first college gymnasia in this country were erected. How we of the older alumni emerged from the ordeal of the college Olympiad as lusty

and as virile as we were seems now almost a wonder. But even without a gymnasium we could walk and run and jump and climb and wrestle and strike and throw and lift ; and some of us gained muscle and had it toughened by labor in the field. While for our bodies the college did nothing, the great out-door world did much. But we have at length arrived at a wiser and a happier time ; the college is caring now for body as well as mind.

How shall this gymnasium best perform its high office, and, in furnishing a satisfactory *raison d'etre*, justify its existence? My dear Friends, I wish I knew enough about it to tell you. But I am not a gymnast, still less an authority upon gymnastics. It seems to me, however, that even a blear-eyed layman can see some things, and perhaps can say them as at least a partial answer to this question.

It is patent to all that either half of us can be cultivated to a suicidal excess. The student can burn the midnight oil not only to the dimming of his vision and the draining of the lamp of life, but also to his mental eclipse—to his complete loss of sanity; and the oarsman can row, the sprinter can run, or the heavy-weight man can put up dumb-bells to the weakening of the heart and the forfeiture of the very thing he covets. You all have known of too many such wrecks to discredit this assertion : that exercise of body or of mind, only when tempered in intensity and duration to the capacity of the doer, is the golden mean to be sought and found.

It is as plain as a pike-staff that things here are yoked in *pairs*, and that, except as coupled antithetically, nothing is made that was made. Man and woman, matter and mind, light and darkness, knowledge and ignorance, good and evil, an up and a down, a right and a left, health and sickness, life and death. Each foot of poetry has its arsis and its thesis, words their accented and their unaccented syllables, sentences their subjects and their predicates, and composition its analysis and its synthesis. Now all human activity, wherever this is possible, moves rhythmically from each member of a pair to its antithetic member, like the flow and the ebb of the tide, like the rising of ocean in crested waves and its plunging down into yawning chasms. We come and we go, ascend and descend, lie down and stand up, sleep and waken, inhale and exhale, fast and eat, thirst and drink, rejoice and sorrow, toil and rest. The heart has its systole

and its diastole, and the pulse of life its beats and its remissions. We cannot escape these endless alternations of activity even if we would; they are the inexorable law of nature, the immutable will of God. This gymnasium stands as our promise that in matters of education we will obey this divine ordinance. When the mind has become lax or inert in study because its great organ, the brain, has been depleted of its energy, this gymnasium is our solemn pledge that we will give the cerebral hemispheres time for rest, recuperation, renovation; and Nature her glad opportunity to repair the wasted tissue of the lobes, recruit their exhausted nerve centers, and renew their vigor for further and efficient service. Dumb-bells and Indian clubs and chest-machines and parallel bars and the rest of the gymnastic paraphernalia shall then be called into play to draw the blood away from the congested brain down to the back and the chest and the arms and the legs of the body, and thus restore the equilibrium. This gymnasium is the concrete earnest of our faith that all wholesome education is this co-education of body and mind—however we may differ, if differ we do, respecting that other kind of co-education now in the saddle here.

It seems to me that much good thought should go to the framing of the ideal we wish to see realized in this gymnasium. What is it to be? What ought it to be? Will you pardon me for saying that I cannot think it should be brute strength, mere brawn. We are not to convert the student into a Samson, able to bear away the gates of Gaza, or even into a Dr. Winship or a Sandow, lifting in harness his more than a gross ton. Strength is valuable, invaluable, in that it means comparative immunity from sickness. Strength is our armor to ward off the shafts of disease; a garrison to expel the enemy when he has effected an entrance through the breach; a stored-up capital on which to draw when physical bankruptcy threatens. But strength in and of and for itself is not supremely desirable. The great desideratum is health. The body in perfect soundness, responsive to call, neither hampered by pain nor handicapped by ailment, prompt to execute the reasonable commands of the will—this, this, *me judice*, is the ideal we should set up here aud strive to attain. The health of every bodily organ is infinitely preferable to its strength, conducive to its health though strength may be. Health is haleness, wholeness, holiness—as etymologically its very

name asserts. We owe much of what we have of it to the professional healer; the physician and the surgeon have in our day greatly advanced the curative art; they have lengthened the average duration of human life. But have they not done this more by the saving of infants and little children than by actually adding to the years of the adult? At any rate, I confess that I have no arithmetic to compute the hygienic debt we owe to our scientifically conducted gymnasia, whose trained graduates have entered every calling, and by precept and example have taught us all the need and the worth of physical exercise—the fruits of whose teaching are seen in the countless young men and maidens and their elders within tennis courts, upon golf links, on long excursions afoot and in the saddle, and around the firesides of so many of our homes.

It is axiomatic that only those who engage *con amore* in the work of the gymnasium derive from it the full good it is fitted to yield. If the student lacks enthusiasm for it, his indifference bars his progress, and in some wise way it must be overcome. No education of any kind, mental or physical, can be forced upon the unwilling or the uninterested. And all right education is too precious, too priceless, to lose; its seed must fall upon ground mellowed by the plow. And Nature is here the teacher's all-powerful ally. She is in league with him in effecting his purpose. Every normal effort of body or of mind, even if it fails of achieving its object, is accompanied by an exquisite pleasure derived from its very forthputting; and, if successful in its aim, the pleasure is immeasurably enhanced by overcoming all obstacles in the way. "The labor we delight in physics pain." This double pleasure is Nature's lure to further effort. Her great business is the development of her children, human and infra-human, and growth of muscle or bone or faculty can come only by its exercise. To secure this she holds out the rich premium of pleasure. For this bonus alone the lamb gambols on the green, the kitten chases its tail, the pup rolls, open-mouthed, over its fellows of the kennel, and the child plays in the nursery; and for this in part the the student energizes in the study and the gymnasium. And unwittingly they all develop! The occupation of the teacher, Nature's needed co-worker, is all but gone when the ambition of his pupils has been piqued and their zeal enkindled by tasting the sweetness of exercise and foretasting that

of anticipated triumph. Something, my Friends, something is rotten in Denmark when with you and with me the pleasure attending reasonable exertion of body or of mind ceases to reward it.

A few thoughts still seek expression; will you bear with me in uttering them? Aside from tennis, the race-track, basket-ball, and some minor sports, the common, the great, college games are base-ball and foot-ball and plying the oar. These are games of competition—games in which students are pitted against students in conflict. They are played, team against team, in a fierce struggle to win. And in order to win only the stalwart and the skillful can be drafted into service—those in little need of further bodily development. These college games lead inevitably to intercollegiate contests that attract multitudes of excited spectators, who lose their heads, forget their manners, and even wager upon the issue. These three games have become the great scales in which the comparative merits of American Colleges are weighed. They have set up, all over the land, false standards of college training; and they distract the attention of students, and especially of the youth in preparatory schools, from the true aims and pursuits of academic life.

I am but telling you, my Friends, what in my judgment they do; I am not saying that they should be banished from college because they do it.

Now, over all these games of strife, gymnastic exercise has this quadruple superiority: that it is for all and not for a few only; that it is for those who need physical development most and not simply for those who need it least; that it is free from the vicious stimulus of contest; and that, as a consequence, it is not likely to be overdone, and work more harm than good to those engaged in it.

It is worthy of note, too, that this exercise can be made to strengthen every vital organ of the body while weakening none of them; that it can be practiced through all the seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather; that it conforms to heaven's first great law in that it can be made orderly and regular; and that it can be indulged in without pecuniary loss to the student and the squandering of great blocks of valuable time in travel.

To secure its possible benefits, gymnastic exercise must be carefully graded. Heavy dumb-bells and over-weighted chest-ma-

chines are not the goal from which to start, but that to be reached by slow and gradual steps. Every minor obstacle got under foot raises one to the level of the major that follows. You remember that it was he who daily lifted the growing calf that was able to lift it when it had become an ox. There is reason, much reason, in the Sandwich Islander's belief that the strength of every victim he slays passes into the arm of the slayer.

And if graded, the work must needs be progressive, and thus escape that dire hindrance to all education—monotony. Still waters stagnate ; barnacles gather upon hulls at anchor.

Perhaps only a fraction of what has been claimed for this gymnasium is attainable. I feel certain that the whole is not unless the right man is at its head to conduct the work. And the right man, I am persuaded, was appointed a year ago to the post of physical director.

Mr. President and all good Friends present, in my mind's eye at least, I see a model gymnasium here and an ideal man at the head of it. All hail ! to it and to him, and to the work that it, under him, shall do for the students, and for the glory of the dear old College, where in years long gone your speaker studied and then taught, and which he is prouder than ever to call his Alma Mater now that to its other halls of instruction this has at last been added, bearing, above its entrance yonder, the surname of the most munificent of its donors—that of the Honerable John G. McCullough.

At this point all rose and sang " On This Far Famed Field of Battle ", and " Middlebury ". President Thomas closed the exercises with prayer,

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GRADUATION EXERCISES.

THE graduation exercises of the class of 1912, with conferring of degrees, took place at the Congregational church Wednesday morning, June 19. The procession of faculty, alumni, and undergraduates formed on the campus at ten o'clock and from there, preceded by the college band, marched to the church.

After prayer had been offered by ex-President Brainerd the following programme took place :

ESSAY, with Salutatory Addresses, The Philosophy of the Gate

EDITH MARJORIE BATES.

ORATION, Thought as the Basis of Character

MARCUS FRANKLIN GORHAM.

ESSAY, Emma Willard and her Work

MARY ELIZABETH BRESNEHAN.

ORATION, The College Man in Politics

ARTHUR BURT KING.

MUSIC.

ESSAY, The Fairy Element in Modern Drama

MARGARET HELEN CROFT.

ORATION, The Inconsistency of an Armed Peace

CHARLES WILLIAM MULCAHY.

ESSAY, The Short Story : Its Popularity and Requirements

THELMA GERTRUDE HAVENS.

MUSIC.

ORATION, with Valedictory Addresses, The Central Bank

CLINTON SEYMOUR REYNOLDS.

Following the valedictory address the degree of A. B. was given to the following members of the class of 1912 :

Philip Sheridan Andrus, Enosburg Falls; Charles Wright Bundy, Nashua, N. H.; William Christie Duncan, Middlebury; Marcus Franklin Gorham, West Rutland; Carl Diedreich Grupe, Willsboro, N. Y.; Ivers Alfred Hackett, Bethel; Arthur Webster Harris, Sheffield; Ralph Warner Hedges, Northfield; Philip Evans Kidder, Essex Junction; Arthur Burt King, West Hampton, N. Y.; John Kopke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Joseph Lahiff, Adams, Mass.; Willys Merritt Monroe, Cos Cob, Ct.; Lewis Chester Morrison, Boston, Mass.; Charles William Mulcahy, Hardwick,; Clinton Seymour Reynolds, Pittsfield, Mass.; Edward Joseph Ryan, Lee, Mass.; George Goldthwaite Taylor, Granby, Mass.; Arthur Charles Thomas, Diamond Point, N. Y; Earle Thurman Tracey, Nashua, N. H.; Wayland Flint Walch, Bedford, N. H.

Mabel Lois Agnew, Port Henry, N. Y.; Alice Weed Barnum, Jericho Center; Edith Marjorie Bates, Pittsfield, Mass.; Blanche Belle Bostwick, Burlington; Mary Elizabeth Bresnehan, Proctor; Margaret Helen Croft, Waterbury, Ct.; Helen Lillian Crosby, Methuen, Mass.; Lou Mae Dutton, Montpelier; Mary Kathleen Edmunds, Bristol; Grace Maria Ellis, Worcester, Mass.; Marguerite Adah Ellison, Farmington, N. H.; Genevieve Isabelle Elmer, Middlebury; Elma Pruda Harwood, S. Glens Falls, N. Y.; Thelma Gertrude Havens, Chester Depot; Ada Belle Hill, Lake George, N. Y.; Ruth Hill, Wallingford; Sarah Hila Lewis, South Royalton; Helen Susan Merrill, Lawrence, Mass; Louise Frances Monroe, Cos Cob, Ct.; Gertrude Martha Murdock, Port Henry, N. Y.; Laura Lucinda Newell, Alstead, N. H.; Minnette Carrier Norton, N. Westchester, Ct.; Hazel Gertrude O'Connell, Middlebury; Rachel Fellows Pike, Worcester, Mass.; Ruth Hamblin Richner, Portland, Me.; Lena Dunbar Sears, West Hawley, Mass.; Vivia Irene Stone, Springfield; May Irene Thayer, West Brattleboro; Jessie Marion Warner, Brandon; Lucy Amelia Willard, Vergennes.

The degree of B. S. was conferred upon Brooks Frederick Smith, Ludlow; Joseph Milton Stillson, New Preston, Ct.; Hugh Olin Thayer, West Brattleboro; John Smith Woodward, Warrensburg N. Y.

Commencement honors were given to the following: Arthur Webster Harris, John Kopke, Edward Joseph Ryan.

Commencement honors, *cum laude*, were received by Marcus Franklin Gorham, Philip Evans Kidder, Willys Merritt Monroe, Hugh Olin Thayer, Mabel Lois Agnew, Margaret Helen Croft, Helen Lillian Crosby, Grace Maria Ellis, Elma Pruda Harwood, Hazel Gertrude O'Connell, Rachel Fellows Pike, Lena Dunbar Sears. Commencement honors, *magna cum laude*, were awarded to Clinton Seymour Reynolds, Thelma Gertrude Havens. Commencement honors, *summa cum laude*, were awarded to Mary Elizabeth Bresnehan, and Edith Marjorie Bates. This is the first time since the *summa cum laude* distinction has been made that anyone has received it. Highest honors in Chemistry were given to George Goldthwaite Taylor. Honors in Chemistry were received by Carl Diedreich Grupe, Hugh Olin Thayer, Wayland Flint Walch. Highest honors in English went to Elma Pruda Harwood. Honors in English were received by

Marcus Franklin Gorham, Ruth Hamblin Richner. Highest honors in French were granted to Marcus Franklin Gorham. Highest honors in German were received by Mary Elizabeth Bresnehan, Helen Lillian Crosby, Grace Maria Ellis, and Hazel Gertrude O'Connell. Honors in German went to Laura Lucinda Newell. Highest honors in History were given to Mabel Lois Agnew, Thelma Gertrude Havens. Highest honors in Latin went to Edith Marjorie Bates, Mary Elizabeth Bresnehan. Honors in Latin were received by Grace Maria Ellis. Highest honors in Zoology were given to Helen Lillian Crosby, Louise Frances Monroe.

The Degree of Master of Arts was given to James L. Richmond, '08, Orange, N. J.; Wayne C. Bosworth, '11, New York, N. Y.; Harry A. Farrar, '10, New Haven; Cora E. Talbot, Brandon; Chester M. Walch, '07, and Harold A. Severy, '09, Tuscola, Ill.

The following honorary degrees were granted:

John Eliakin Weeks, patriotic citizen, wise counsellor, unselfish and loyal friend, devoted servant of the erring and unfortunate, whose untiring and intelligent administration of the reformatory institutions of the State has made every citizen of Vermont his debtor. A. M.

Joseph Nathaniel Barss, friend of the friendless and father of the fatherless, teacher and exemplar of Christian character to the children of neglect and crime, man of unbounded faith and undying hope, prophet of a better and purer Vermont. A. M.

Charles Ford Langworthy, chemist and expert in food nutrition, whose scientific investigations in problems of fundamental importance in the life of the American people have brought honor and gratitude to the National Department of Agriculture and reflected credit upon his alma mater. Sc. D.

William Tades Elsing, for thirty steady years Christian minister in the tenements of New York city, untiring worker among the neglected and the poor, indifferent to worldly gain and honor, whose countless deeds of charity and Christ-like ministry are written in heaven. D. D.

George Haselton Sweet, editor and lawyer, counsellor in philanthropy, director for many years of important educational institutions in the State of New York; graduate of Middlebury

College in the class which to-day celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. LL. D.

George Potter Benton, educator, orator and Christian minister, efficient officer of educational organizations of national scope, successful administrator of leading institutions in the west, whose accession to the presidency of the University of Vermont has brought new enthusiasm and enterprise to every educational endeavor of the State. LL. D.

Charles Frederick Mathewson, lawyer, approved counsellor in affairs of largest moment in the metropolis of the nation, in whom responsibility in great business has not destroyed keen sympathy with youth; graduate and trustee of Dartmouth College. LL. D.

Theodore Newton Vail, master of industry and master of men, whose genius in the promotion of speedy communication has advanced the civilization of our time, whose fairness and openness in corporate management have allayed suspicion and jealousy, whose capacity of organization has made three continents his debtor and whose loyalty and generosity to Vermont has made every Vermonter his friend. LL. D.

The exercises closed with the benediction by President Thomas.

PHI BETA KAPPA INITIATION.

THE annual meeting and initiation of Phi Beta Kappa took place in the college chapel Monday afternoon, June 17. The following members of the class of 1912 were initiated: Marcus Franklin Gorham, West Rutland; Philip Evans Kidder, Essex Junction; Willys Merritt Monroe, Cos Cob, Conn.; Clinton Seymour Reynolds, Pittsfield, Mass.; Hugh Olin Thayer, West Brattleboro; Mabel Lois Agnew, Port Henry, N. Y.; Edith Marjorie Bates, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mary Elizabeth Bresnehan, Proctor; Margaret Helen Croft, Waterbury, Conn.; Grace Maria Ellis, Worcester, Mass.; Elma Pruda Harwood, S. Glens Falls, N. Y.; Thelma Gertrude Havens, Chester Depot; Hazel Gertrude O'Connell, Middlebury; Rachel Fellows Pike, Worcester, Mass.; Lena Dunbar Sears, West Hawley, Mass.

PARKER-MERRILL PRIZE SPEAKING.

THE Parker and Merrill prize declamation contest took place on Monday evening, June 17, at the Congregational church. Professor Charles B. Wright presided. The contestants and their selections were as follows :

PARKER CONTEST.

1. THE DEATH OF RODERIGUEZ, - - - Davis
   GEORGE C. DADE.
2. THE FIREMAN'S PRAYER, - - - Conwell
   CLIFFORD T. DAY.
3. BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, - - - - Sellers
   J. MOTT HOYT.
4. JEAN VALJEAN, - - - - - Hugo
   BERNARD J. MC PARLAND.
5. THE DEATH BED OF BENEDICT ARNOLD, - Lippard
   MICHAEL F. SHEA.

MERRILL CONTEST.

1. OUR DUTY IN THE EAST, - - - - Beveridge
   ROBERT E. BUNDY.
2. FUNERAL ORATION, - - - Ingersoll
   HOWE K. CASSAVANT.
3. THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, - - - Mason
   EARLAND B. COOK.
4. THE OLD SOUTH AND THE NEW, - - Grady
   HOMER E. DENISON.
5. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, - - - - Phillips
   BENJAMIN W. FISHER.
6. THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH, - - - Ingersoll
   KARL I. S. STERNS.
7. NEW ENGLAND, - - - - - Cushing
   ELMER R. WEST.

The judges made the following awards : In the Parker contest, first prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded to Michael F. Shea of New London, Conn., and the second prize of ten dollars was awarded to George C. Dade of Amesbury, Mass. In the Merrill contest, Homer R. Denison, New Haven, Conn., received

first prize, twenty-five dollars; Earland B. Cook, Concord, N. H., received the second prize, twenty dollars; Howard K. Cassavant, Albany, N. Y., third prize, fifteen dollars; Benjamin W. Fisher, Vergennes, Vt., fourth prize, ten dollars.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Association took place in the chapel Wednesday morning, June 19. The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Frank H. Seeley, '63, of Delhi, N. Y.; vice-presidents, Edwin L. Allen, '88, of Pittsburg, Penn., Alexander Macdonald, '92, of St. Regis Falls, N. Y., E. S. S. Sunderland, '11, of Middlebury; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Frank W. Cady, '99, of Middlebury; central committee, Prof. C. B. Wright of Middlebury, Prof. D. L. Robinson, '03, of Middlebury, and Prof. Archibald D. Wetherell, '05, of Middlebury; necrological committee, Thomas E. Boyce, '76, of Middlebury, Dr. Stanton S. Eddy, '94, of Middlebury, and Guy B. Horton, '00, of Burlington.

The gathering was of the nature of a memorial meeting, commemorating the alumni who have died during the last year. President Thomas took occasion to again pay honor to Dean Walter E. Howard. The necrological committee offered the following report:

Class 1848. Rev. Wilson Amos Farnsworth, Hanover, N. H., died June 5, 1912.

Class 1857. Rev. Nehemiah White, Ogdensburg, N. Y., died Dec. 8, 1911.

Class 1861. Dr. S. B. Partridge, Hamilton, N. Y., died April 12, 1912.

Class 1861. Geo. Edward Plumbe, Chicago, Ill., died April 24, 1912.

Class 1861. Capt. Linus E. Sherman, Colorado Springs, Colo., died Feb. 17, 1912.

Class 1863. Myron Lawrence Story, Washington, D. C., died Feb. 13, 1911.

Class 1865. Capt. Fernando C. Beaman, Knoxville, Tenn., died Aug. 19, 1911.

Class 1869. Harrison P. Nichols, Maywood, Ill., died March 23, 1912.
Class 1871. Prof. Walter E. Howard, Middlebury, Vt., died April 12, 1912.
Class 1876. Charles G. Farwell, Wollaston, Mass., died Aug. 29, 1911.
Class 1876. Dr. Geo. F. B. Willard, Vergennes, Vt., died March 24, 1912.
Class 1908. Dr. Guy Fisher, Upton, Mass.

The registration of alumni at the 112th Commencement was as follows:

1858. Brainerd Kellogg, Morristown, N. J.
1860. Henry H. Vail, New York City.
1862. E. A. Haseltine, Bristol.
Richard Sill Holmes, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. K. Simonds, Manchester.
Geo. H. Sweet, Potsdam, N. Y.
1864. George H. Bailey, Weybridge.
1866. N. R. Nichols, Sudbury.
1869. Rufus C. Flagg, Burlington.
1870. T. P. D. Matthews, Middlebury.
1876. Julian W. Abernethy, Burlington.
Thomas E. Boyce, Middlebury.
1881. James L. Barton, Boston, Mass.
1882. Carroll B. Ross, West Rutland.
Frank A. Walker, Ludlow.
1886. Henry Lincoln Bailey, Longmeadow, Mass.
1887. C. F. Langworthy, Washington, D. C.
1890. Junius E. Mead, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
1891. Ernest C. Bryant, Middlebury.
1897. Luther A. Brown, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
J. A. Cadwell, Florence.
1900. Florence M. Hemenway, Brattleboro.
Guy B. Horton, Burlington.
1901. Marianne F. Landon, New Haven.
1903. Mary Munsey Crane, Middlebury.
Maude Smith Gooding, Rutland.
Lottie M. Hull, Shoreham.
Lena Bixby Ingalsbe, Randolph.

1904. Arthur W. Eddy, Middlebury.
1905. Charles G. Barnum. New York City.
1906. Inez Stevens Abbott, Bethel.
Vernice Lovett, Milton.
1907. W. E. Bristol, New York City.
Bernard Mulcahy, Hardwick.
Mabel Stevenson Percy, Charlton, Mass.
Chester M. Walch, Proctor.
1909. Rufus Crane, N. Hanover, Mass.
Carrie E. Damon, Middlebury.
Susie C. Holmes, Montpelier.
Hazel McLeod, Bennington.
Bertha A. Munsey, Suncook, N. H.
Harold A. Severy, Tuscola, Ill.
Donald M. Shewbrooks, Baltimore, Md.
Maude E. Avery, Middlebury.
1910. W. H. Carter, Chelsea.
Mrs. W. H. Carter, Chelsea.
Gretta Cater, Catskill, N. Y.
Stella M. Cook, Shoreham.
Rena R. Huntley, Middlebury.
1911. Grace S. Allen, Ferrisburg.
Wayne C. Bosworth, Bristol.
Veva E. Bullock, Vergennes.
Ruth I. Bnrnham, Brandon.
Albert F. Burt, Middlebury.
Walter H. Cleary, Lyndonville.
Russell P. Dale, Springfield, Mass.
William H. Darrow, Middlebury.
Rollo A. Kilburn, New York City.
J. Gordon Peach, Brattleboro.
Edwin S. S. Sunderland, New York City.
Carmen B. Walker, Ludlow.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

The alumnae association elected the following executive board: Mrs. Annie Ritchie Megathlin, '94, of Walpole, N. H., president; Miss Frances Warner, '05, of Middlebury, vice-president; Miss Eleanor Ross, '95, of Rutland, secretary; Miss Florence C. Allen, '98, of Brattleboro, and Miss Carmen Walker.

HENRY POST HIGLEY, '60.

THE Beloit *Daily Free Press* of Monday, June 24, contains the following account of the funeral service of Rev. Henry P. Higley, D. D., '60, a native of Castleton, Vt.:

The Second Congregational church was well filled yesterday afternoon at the funeral services for the late Rev. H. P. Higley, who was pastor of the church from 1866 until 1891. The front of the platform was beautifully decorated with white flowers, and in front of the pulpit was placed a portrait of Dr. Higley. The Rev. A. D. Penniman, the present pastor, read from the Scriptures and offered prayer.

The address, a portion of which follows, was given by Professor Robert C. Chapin.

"Henry Post Higley was born in Castleton, Vt., Feb. 1, 1839. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1860, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1865. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Madison, Indiana, September, 13, 1865. He received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury in 1886.

"Dr. Higley came to Beloit, after preaching for a few months in Indiana, in 1866, in answer to the call of the Second Congregational church. In the same year he brought here his bride, the daughter of one of his teachers in the theological seminary in Auburn, N. Y., soon after establishing his home on the corner near his church. He came to a church of ninety members, organized some seven years before his arrival, and to the ministry of that he devoted himself for a quarter of a century. When he resigned in 1891, the church numbered 390 members, the building had been twice enlarged and his departure was felt as a public calamity by the whole community.

"For the sake of his wife's health he spent a year in California, preaching at Sierra Madre, and then made his home in the friendlier climate of Washington, D. C. There he was much in demand for the supply of churches in the vicinity of the capital. After the death of Mrs. Higley, in 1905, he went back to the house in which he was born, in Castleton, Vermont, and from that house last Thursday he found entrance into the 'house not made with hands.'

"It is not for one who was not a member of this favored church to enter into the details of his work for it. But no one

who lived for years in the same city, who heard him speak in public from time to time, who met him often in friendly intercourse, and who was closely associated with many of his congregation, could fail to discern something of the sources of his power. His preaching was biblical; it was simple and earnest and tender, like the heart of the man who spoke. The manly strength and the loving sympathy of the preacher rang true in the quiet dignity of his manner, and the rich full tones of his pleasant voice.

"To characterize Dr. Higley as a man is but to repeat in other words what has already been said, for it was by reason of what he was that he accomplished what he did. Transparent sincerity, genuine manliness, sound judgment and good sense, an overflowing cheerfulness of manner and of heart,—these were the traits that stand forth as I recall him, a veritable Mr. Greatheart. These traits were the outwork in his character of the spirit of the Master whom he held up to the world in his pulpit, and whom in his daily walk and conversation he sought to follow.

"After the death of his wife, Dr. Higley brought from his father's farm under the shadow of the Green Mountains a massive flint boulder to mark her last resting place and his. Fit emblem is it of the strength of the hills from which he drew his strength, and a reminder, too, of the peace of the green fields which surrounded it as it lay upon the ground, and of the well-poised character of him who is to rest beneath it. But beside its rugged strength to-day we strew the roses and lilies that bespeak the love and grace that crowned the manly strength of our departed leader, and with the roses and the lilies we place the immortelles, to tell of our assurance that he now lives with God, who still will use and honor the allegiance of that brave and trusting soul."

CLASS DAY 1912.

THE class day exercises of the class of 1912 were held on the college campus in front of the old chapel on Monday, June the seventeenth. The members of the class formed by twos in front of the chapel and were escorted by Junior Marshall Arnold to the north side of the building where the class ivy was presented by H. O. Thayer. They next marched to the platform

which had been erected on the campus. M. J. Lahiff gave the president's address. He then introduced E. J. Ryan, who had the class history. The oration was delivered by Mr. Arthur Burt King. Miss Ruth Hill spoke the class prophecy. The ivy oration was made by Mr. H. O. Thayer. Miss A. B. Hill closed the programme with the class will. The class then smoked the pipe of peace.

SHERIDAN'S "THE RIVALS" PRESENTED.

THE commencement drama, Sheridan's "The Rivals", was presented in the McCullough gymnasium Tuesday evening, June 18, before a large audience of alumni, undergraduates, and friends of the college. The comedy was received very favorably. Miss Ruth Hill, as Mrs. Malaprop, showed unusual ability in her interpretation of that character. Mr. Hedges stormed and commanded as Sir Anthony Absolute. Bob Acres was played by Mr. Woodward, who proved his ability in that humorous role at each appearance. The college orchestra rendered the following music during the evening:

Selection from "Naughty Marietta", -	Victor Herbert
Humoreske, - - - -	Dvorak
La Morsaria, - - - -	Theo. F. Morse
Selections from "The Arcadians",	
Felicia, - - - - -	Gruenwald

The play was staged under the direction of Miss Caroline Crawford, dean of the women's college.

The cast of characters was:

Sir Anthony Absolute, - - - -	Mr. Hedges
Capt. Absolute, - - - - -	Mr. Denison
Faulkland, - - - - - -	Mr. Smiddy
Acres, - - - - - -	Mr. Woodward
Sir Lucius O'Trigger, - - - -	Mr. Lahiff
Fag, - - - - - -	Mr. Cook
David, - - - - - - -	Mr. Leonard
Coachman, - - - - -	Mr. Vail
Mrs. Malaprqp, - - - - -	Miss Ruth Hill
Lydia Languish, - - - - -	Miss Harriman
Julia, - - - - - - -	Miss Parker
Lucy, - - - - - -	Miss Brown

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," PRESENTED.

Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" was given in the gymnasium Friday evening, June 14, when a large number of students in the high schools of western Vermont were guests of the college. The cast:

Sir Charles Marlow,	Charles L. Smiddy
Young Marlow, his son,	John C. Agnew
Hardcastle,	E. J. Wiley
Hastings,	E. A. Carrier
Tony Lumpkin,	W. W. Chalmers
Diggory,	Lacy W. Bump
Servants,	Bernard A. Leonard Roy H. Walch W. B. McGuirk
Mrs. Hardcastle,	Miss Mary Archibald
Miss Hardcastle,	Miss Caroline Buttolph
Miss Neville,	Miss Bessie Cudworth
Maid,	Miss Phyllis Hopkins

COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

The commencement dinner was served at the Inside Inn, on the grounds of the Addison County Agricultural society. The toastmaster was President Thomas. Responses were made by President Guy Potter Benton of Burlington, Dr. William T. Elsing of New York, George H. Sweet, '62, of Pottsdam, N. Y. C. Ford Langworthy, '87, of Washington, D. C., Charles D. Matthewson of New York.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS ANNIVERSARY.

At the Sunday evening service, Rev. George Miller Rowland, D. D., of Sapora, Japan, gave an address on "Positive, Aggressive Christian Character," the occasion being the anniversary of the college Christian associations. Dr. Rowland is an alumnus of the class of 1883 and is engaged in missionary work in Japan.

SENIOR BALL.

The senior ball was held in the McCullough gymnasium Wednesday evening. The committee in charge consisted of Arthur B. King, chairman, West Hampton, N. Y.; Michael J. Lahiff, president of class, Adams, Mass; Edward J. Ryan, Lee Mass., and Charles W. Bundy, Nashua, N. H. A collation was served during the intermisison.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The President's reception took place at his residence on College street Wednesday evening. President and Mrs. John M. Thomas were assisted in receiving the guests by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Vail, Miss Caroline Crawford, dean of women, and Mrs. Avery E. Lambert.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

THE Young Women's Christian Association of the college held a reception at Pearsons Hall at four o'clock Monday afternoon, June 17. Many alumni and alumnae attended. Tea was served, after which the building was opened for inspection.

VARSITY-ALUMNI GAME.

A BASE BALL game took place between the Varsity ball team and a nine composed of alumni on the college athletic field Tuesday afternoon, June 18. Stillson, '12, captain of the 1912 team, pitched for the Varsity and Wray, last year's first string pitcher, handed out the slants for the Alumni. The game was loosely played.

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FRATERNITY REUNIONS.

FOLLOWING the Monday evening prize speaking contests the fraternities held reunions at their several houses and rooms. Many alumni attended.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

MIDDLEBURY VT.

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